Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, December 9, 1818.

Volume 29) (Number 1488.

In the HON'BLE the COURT of the RECORDER of Bombay-

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*. at the Suit of LEANDRO DA CRUZ.

AGAINST

JOAQUIM CLETO MARCELINO DE SILVA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thursday, the 10th day of December instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the Premises, a Dwelling House, covered with Tiles, with its Appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls, in the Oart called CURWAD, belonging to NICOLAO DE LIMA E SOUZA, at No. 24, and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to ANTONIO GONSALVES, and Sundry Household Furniture &c. the Property of the above named Defendant.

Bombay Sheriff's Office,
4th December, 1818.

G. W. MIGNAN,
Sheriff.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ABDUL RUSOOL BIN HUSSONBHOY late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, may be granted to NAARJEE BIN ADAMJEE of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant the Nephew and representative of the said deceased. All Persons concerned therein are thereby apprized thereof.—Dated 8th December, 1818.

BROWN,
PROCTOR

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MEYA CARIMDAD BIN WALLY MAHOMED, late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased being granted to MEYA FAZELL MAHOMED, and MEYA EYAR MAHOMED BIN CARIMDAD, Executors named in the said Will, out of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 8th December 1818.

BROWN,
PROCTOR

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

HAVE just received for sale from the Proprietor in London a grand Series of Silver, and Bronze, Medals, Commemorating British Victories; each set is enclosed in an elegantly Gilt Red Morocco Case of a Portable Size, and accompanying the set is an Historical and Critical description of each Medal.

BOYCE, KEMPT and Co. Have also received a few Medals in Silver and Bronze of the late Princess Charlotte.

Bombay, 9th December 1818.

JOHN YEATES
LATE PARTNER WITH
Baxter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that his NEW ROOM in Apollo Street, opposite the Admiralty House, will be opened on *Monday* next, the 14th Instant, with a general assortment of Europe Articles.

Bombay, 9th December, 1818.

TO BE SOLD
By Auction
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On Friday, and Saturday next,
THE 11TH AND 12TH INSTANT,
At a Room adjoining to
Tulseejee Manockjee's
WAREHOUSE,
NEXT DOOR TO THE
Bombay Tavern,
The Undermentioned Articles,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
VIZ.

MADEIRA, Red Port, French Claret, Beer, Cyder and Rum Shrub in quart Bottles, Gin in Casks, Europe Vinegar in ditto, Black Tea in Boxes, Red Herrings in Jars, Pickled ditto in small Kegs, Household Furniture, a few Books, Pictures, Palankeen's and Various other Articles. The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock forenoon.

Bombay, 9th December, 1818.

Advertisement.

List of Books
FOR SALE AT THE
Gazette Office.

	Rup	ee
The Honrs a Poem,		3
Paris in 1815, 8 b's.		3
Specimens of a National Poem,		3
Leslies Geometry 8 b's.		6
Sexagenarian, 2 v. 8 b's.		10
I Bain on the variation of the Compass,		5
Beauties of Massinger 12 b's.		5
Flinders Voyages 2 v. 4 o's. (no Chart with them,)		56
Campbells Pleasure of Hope,		5
Elegant Extracts, 2 v. b's.		20
Goldsmiths Works, 4 v. 8 b's.		18
Grants letters from the Mountains,		7
Hume and Smollets History of England, 13 v. b's.		56
Porters Sermons, 2 v. 8 b's.		9
Sternes Works 4 v. 8 b's.		18
Bloomfields Farmers Boy,		2
Banks of Wye,		3
Rural Tales,		2
Wild Flowers,		3
Sharpes Poets, 49 v. b's.		136
Essay on Genius, 8 b's.		8
Cornwallis on the Scriptures 4 v. 8 b's.		20
Waverly, 3 v. 8 b's.		10
Mandeville, 3 v		10
Manners 3 v.		9
Elesmere and Rosa, 2 v.		7
Northanger Abbey and Persuasion, 4 v.		12
1 Eding Annual Register, 1815,		10
1 Requisite Table and Apendix,		4
1 Compendium of Law and Regulations,		1
1 Evening Hours,		1
1 Hamilton Moore,		8
1 Geography on a Popular Plan,		5
3 Cowper's Poems,		6
1 Second part of Armata.		3

Bombay, 9th December 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY
New Establishment
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies,

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an Œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; MRS. HUNT in consequence submits the following most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS, and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, & the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles, as Schools of the first consequence in England, which MRS. HUNT will perform without the aid of Master's on the undermentioned terms viz.

Board, English Language Gr[illegible] cally, Writing & Arithmetic, P[illegible] dle Work, and Embroidery [illegible] Landscape, Fruits & Flower [illegible] per Mensem whichincludes [illegible] Attendance excepted) every [illegible] the Seminary.

Per Mensem.

Lessons on the Forté Piano to		Boarders,	20
Ditto	in	Drawing,	10
Ditto	in	Dancing,	10

Bombay, 4th November 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th December 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH NOVEMBER 1818.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

The Honorable Court of Directors having conveyed to the Supreme Government, their intention to confer on their native Army a strong and lasting mark of favor, in consideration of past services as well as with a view to encourage future exertions, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council being impressed with a high sense of the devotion, fidelity, and distinguished gallantry which the native Troops of this Establishment have ever displayed in the service of the British Government, qualities which have been pre-eminently manifested on the most trying occasions during the late war, have resolved to carry the munificent intention of the Hon'ble Court into immediate effect by establishing a new and superior rank of native Commissioned Officers, to be denominated Subedaur and Syrang Majors and by appointing colour Havidaurs in the different corps of the Army.

The situation of Subedaur and Syrang Major, will not be considered as conferring any office, command, or superiority, in the corps or regiment, to which they belong, differing from that of Subedaur or Syrang, the Senior of whom they are only to be considered; but in the case of detachments formed from different corps, and doing duty together, the Subedaur or Syrang Major will have the benefit of his Army rank in like manner as with regard to Brevet Commissions among European Officers.

A selection will be made for this distinguished rank by the Commander in Chief, and it is to be understood that mere seniority without recorded acts of distinguished conduct in the Field, will establish no claim. Commissions will be granted by Government on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief setting forth the merits and claims of the individual to honorable distinction.

The Subedaurs of the regular Corps of native Cavalry, Infantry, and Pioneers, and the Syrangs of Gun-lascars only are to be eligible for this promotion, unless in case of extraordinary conduct and bravery justifying a departure from all ordinary Regulations.

The number of Subedaur and Syrang Majors to be established at present is 2 for the Cavalry, 22 for the Infantry, one for the Gun-lascars and one for the Pioneers.

It will be discretionary at all times with the Commander in Chief, to fill up the whole or only a part of the regulated number, nor will it be required that every vacancy which may take place among the Subedaur and Syrang Majors of the Army, should occasion a selection for promotion in the same corps in which the castualty occurs.

A Brevet pay of 25 Rupees per mensem, is to be annexed to the Commission of Subedaur and Syrang Majors in addition to his ordinary allowances as officers of a company.

The Brevet pay of Subedaur and Syrang Majors shall be continued to them after their transfer to the invalid or pension establishment; but with a view to prevent any laxity of conduct on the part of the native officers after attaining those ranks, the continuations of additional pay after transfer will depend on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief.

Syrang Majors to do the duty of Syrangs with their companies but to rank in the Army with Subedaurs according to the dates of their commissions.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be ready at all times to take into consideration any acts of distinguished conduct on the part of Subedaur and Syrang Majors which may be submitted by the Commander in Chief, in view to confer such encreased honors and rewards, as the nature of each case may seem to require, in accordance with the sentiments of the Honorable Court.

One Havildaur of each Troop and Company of the corps of Cavalry and Infantry, to be appointed Colour Havildaurs under such Rules for their selection with regard to merit and qualifications as the Commander in Chief may see to direct.

Colour Havildaurs are to receive an additional of 2 Rupees per mensem and to be distinguished by the same badges as directed for Serjeants.

Serjeant Major to be appointed of European horse artillery on the same additional pay as allowed for that rank in His Majesty's Dragoons.

One Brigade Serjeant to be appointed in each Company of European Foot Artillery on the same additional Pay as allowed to Colour Serjeants in the European Infantry.

One Havildaur Major to be appointed in each company of pioneers on the additional pay of 2 Rupees per mensem.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause these orders to be explained in the fullest manner to the different corps of the army and to issue such orders for carrying them into effect as he may deem necessary.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the pay of Trumpeter to the Native Cavalry of this Presidency be the same as that of Naique viz. per day (2qrs. 3reas) two quarters and thirty one reas, per Month, Rupees (17 2) Seventeen and two quarters.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1818.

Captain George Litchfield, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick Certificate for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bombay Militia be disbanded from the 31st of next month.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1818.

Major J. C. McClintock of the 1st | 6th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Captain J. W. Stokoe, Commanding the Independent Veteran Company, by the Government Order of the 10th March last, and continued to the end of the present month on the 7th ultimo, is extended to the end of December.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1818.

The following promotion and appointment are ordered to take place in the Commissariate Department in succession to Major Sandwith.

Sub Assistant Commissary Snodgrass to be Assistant Commissary in the Southern Division of Guzerat.

Sub Assistant Commissary Dunsterville to succeed Captain Snodgrass in the charge of the Department at Poona.

Lieutenant Molesworth of the 1st | 6th Regt. Native Infantry to be Sub Assistant Commissary in the Deccan.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

Commissariat Department: Sub Conductor Wm. Clarke to be Conductor in succession to [illegible], deceased,—date of rank 1st Nov. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Moore of the 9th Regt. N. I. to the charge of the Commissariat Department at Poonee.

Bombay Castle, 1st Dec. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. John Hine, Surgeon to the Residency at Bagdad, to proceed to England on furlough for three years, without coming to the Presidency.

Mr. Asst. Surgeon Coates Bell is appointed to succeed Mr. Hine as Surgeon at Bagdad.

Mr. Asst. Surgeon Hall is appointed to be Surgeon at Bushire, and Asst. Surgeon Dow to the Medical duties at Bussora.

Messrs. Bell, Hall and Dow are not however to proceed to the stations to which they stand appointed by this General Order, until so directed.

Bombay Castle, 3d Decr. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to continue Lieut. Spratt of the 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. who has received charge of the commissariat duties at Malwan from Capt. Wood, in charge of that department.

The Right Hon'ble the Govenor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 23d ult. of Subadar Shaik Peer Mahomed of the 1st | 4th Regt. N. I. to be commandant of Loghur, and Subadar Pursan Sing of the 1st | 7th Regt. N. I. to be commandant of Poorunder.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN ROMER Esq. to be Second Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal.

Thomas Morris Keate, Esq. to be Judge and Magistrate of the City of Surat and Town of Randier.

John A. Pope Esq. to be Mayor of Bombay, for the ensuing year.

BENGAL.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM; 7TH NOV. 1818.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Meer Cumaul Subadar to the Rank of Subadar Major in the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, from the 14th October, 1818, vice Subadar Major Boriar Sing, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Young, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted at his own request to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel H. Worsley to be Secretary to Government in the Military Department, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel James Young, resigned.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Deputy Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

On the occasion of H. M. 24th Dragoons embarking at Cawnpore for the Presidency, Major General Marshall issued the following Order.

Cawnpore, Thursday 8th Oct. 1818.

FIELD ARMY ORDERS, BY MAJOR GENERAL MARSHALL, COMMANDING IN THE FIELD.

Head-quarters, Cawnpore.

Assistant Commissary General Lieut. Spiller having reported the boats in readiness for the conveyance of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Colonel Newberry will be pleased to embark the Corps on the morning of the 10th instant, and proceed towards the Presidency, in conformity with the orders of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Major General Marshall upon issuing the foregoing order of embarkation, cannot help remarking the deep regret manifested by all ranks (European and Native,) at the approaching departure of his Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons.

The Major General having served in the Field Army with this distinguished Regiment nearly eighteen years, is well able to pronounce upon, and to fully appreciate the admirable system of conduct which has justly gained for this corps such general respect and esteem. It has been the cordial and exemplary conduct of the officers in society, combined with the strict harmony that has ever prevailed among themselves, which has secured to them the favourable opinion and esteem of all who have become acquainted with them during their long services in India. And it has been that excellent and efficient style of discipline for which this regiment has been at all times eminently distinguished, and upon which it has been so often the Major General's pleasing duty to report, that has commanded upon every occasion sentiments of the highest admiration from superior authority.

To their general love of justice, and to their liberal and humane treatment of the natives, must be attributed that feeling of regret which the class of people are sensibly impressed with on the departure of the corps, so that by both (Europeans and natives) will it be long held in grateful remembrance—such have been the cause and such the effect, calculated to give a just feeling of pride to every officer and private, who has had the honor to serve in his Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons in India.

The Major General in conclusion begs to assure them individually and collectively that they are no lees respected by him for their vertues is private life as men, than they are admired and esteemed by him for their able, gallant, and distinguished conduct as officers and soldiers.

(Signed) W. N. FOUNTAIN,
In charge of the Dep. Adj. G.'s Office.

"*Poonah, 23d November* 1818.

To
LIEUTENANT COLONEL COX,
COMMANDING AT POONAH.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commander in Chief to convey to you his entire approbation at the fine and truly soldier-like appearance of the line under arms this morning.

The order, efficiency, and high state of discipline which each corps has attained, reflects the greatest credit on their respective Commandants, as well as on all the officers and men, European and natives, under your immediate command; and His Excellency avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity of signifying, through you, his admiration of their many eminent and distinguished services.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. humble servt.
(Signed) C. B. TUCKER,
Military Secretary."

Bombay Courier,

MADRAS.
CIVIL APPOINTMETS.

Mr. W. Dodwell, Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. H. Taylor, Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, Deputy Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. W. Montgomerie, Deputy Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.

COLOMBO.
31st October 1818.
HEAD QUARTERS,
Kandy, 22nd October 1818

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces having received London Gazettes of May last, which contain the undermentioned Promotions and Appointments that had taken place in Regiments serving in Ceylon, they are published in the Orders of the Army accordingly.

73rd Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilbraham Edwards, from Half pay of the Regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Andrew Geils, who exchanges———Dated 30th April 1818.

George Hankey Smith, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mills appointed to the Royal York Rangers. ——— Dated 7th May 1818.

1st Ceylon Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon John Hoatson, from Half pay of the 3d Ceylon Regt. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Kennedy killed——Dated 10th Dec. 1817

(Signed) T. B. GASCOYNE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—December 2d, Major W. Sandwith E. Regt. from Surat.
Do. 3d, D. M. Storekeeper Robt. Wallace, P. D. from Serroor.
Do. 2d, Ensign Kensington, 2d-11th Regt. from Surat.
Do. 3d, Ensign S. Turner, 2d-4th Regt. from Northern Kokan.
Do. Asst. Surgeon V. Kemball, Residency Baroda.
Do. Captain W. P. Cunningham, 12th L. I. M. E. from General Doveton's Camp
Do. Lt. W. Andros, H. M. 65th Regt. from Duckan.
Do. Asst. Surgeon, W. Purnell, from Bancoote.
Do. 6th, Major J. A Kemp, 2d-4th Regt. from Guzerat.
Do. Lieut. Farquharson, 5th Regt. from Kandeish.
Do. 7th, Asst. Surgeon Copland, Bombay Garrison, from Ahmedabad.
Do. 8th, Major C. Cleland, Gr. Regt. from Duccan.
Do. Lieut. Stordet, 3d Regt. from Surat.
Do. Lieut. Perrin, 1st Bat. 2d Regt. from Poona.
Do. Lieut. Mathews, 1st Bat. 3d Regt. from Do.
DEPARTURES.—December 3d, Cornet G. J. O. Paul, 1st Lt. Cavalry, to Kaira.
Do. 4th Brevet Captain Edward Towsey, 3d Regt. N. I. to Jumbooseer.
Do. 5th Lieut. George Jervis Engineers, to Europe.
Do. 9th Ensign Turner, 2d-4th Regt. Norththern Kokan.
Do. 7th Lieut. J. A. Crosby, 2-5th Regt. to Khandeish.
Do 10th, Lieut. Perrin, 1st Bat. 2d Regt. to Poona.
Do. Mathews, 1st Bat. 3d Regt. to Do.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—December 2d, Brig Latchman, Syrang Ismalljee, from Columbo, left 4th November.
Do 5th, The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain George Walker, from Porebunder, left 1st December.
Do. Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.
Do. 7th, American Ship Braganza, Commander H. S. Newcomb, from New York, left 2d August.
Do. H. C. Extra Ship Henry Porcher, Captain James Parker Austice, from Bengal, left Saugor Roads the 6th November.
Do. 8th, Ship Fazel Karim, Captain J. Keys, from the Gulph of Persia, left Bussora 6th November. Touched at Bushire and Muscat.
8th H. C. Ship Fairlie, Captain Ward, from the Bengal pilot the 10th November.
Ditto Ship General Graham Free Trader, Captain Thomas Weatherhead, from Bengal, 9th November.

Passenger per Faz el Karim.

Captain A. Scott 6th Regt. Madras Cavalry.

Passengers per Fairlie.

Lieut: Colonel Ewart, H. M. 67th Regiment, Mrs. Ewart, Captain Eckford, N. I. Mrs. Eckford, Mrs. Lockwood, 89th Regiment.—*Cadets:* John [illegible] James Scott, James Thomas, Thomas L[illegible] Master Ewart, and Eckford.

DEPARTURES.—December 2d, Brig Endeavour Commander F. Miness, to Mauritius.
Do. 3d, Ship Edward (Free Trader) Captain Robert Johnson, to London.
Do. 4th, His M. Ship Eden, Frances E. Lock Esq. Captain, to the Persian Gulph.
Do. Ship Hannah, Captain J. L. Heathorn, to London.

Passengers by Edward.

Surgeon Price, 17th Light Dragoons, Lieut. R. Cock M. E.

Passengers by Hannah.

Evan H. Baillie Esq. Mrs. Baillie, Master James Baillie and Evan Baillie, Mrs. Prendergast, Master Charles Prendergast, Master J. Alexander Prendergast, Miss Mary Prendergast, Lieut. George Jervis Engineers, Master Henry Wade, Miss Emily Atkins, Miss Harriet Atkins, Master Henry Barnes, Miss Matilda Hall, Miss Lydia Babington, Miss Mary Smith.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Timandra, Captain Baigrie, for London.
Ship Batavia, Captain Lamb, for Do.
Ship Angelica, Captain Crawford, for Mauritius.
French—Ship Sophia, Captain Mailiet, for Bordeaux.
Portuguese,—Ship Fama, Captain Da Cruz, for Rio Janeiro.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 10. Brig *Wasp*, Captain H. Sartorius, from Chittagong 1st Nov.
Arab Ship *Salha Bull*, Nacoda Abdoola, from Muscat.
11. Ship *Cornwall*, Captain Joseph Oxley, from Liverpool 10th June, and Madeira 9th July.
Ship *Ganges*, Captain George East, from Columbo 20th October.
14. Ship *Mangles*, Captain R. Lardner, from St. Helena 16th August.
DEPARTURS.—November 8. American Ship *Edward. Captain J.* Macy, for Philadelphia.
Ship *William Dawsen*, Captain James Scott, for Liverpool.
14. Danish Ship *Henrietta Louisa*, Captian H. Duntzfell, for Penang and Copenhagen.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.
ON THE 14TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The H. C. Ship *Phœnix*, and *Astell*, the *Coldstream, Cambridge* and Spanish Ship *St. Julian.*

Kedgeree.

Remain.—The American Ship *Edward*, outward bound.
Coming to town.—The *Mangles.*

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships *Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Warren Hastings, General Hewett*, and *Asia* also the *Fort William.*

Saugor.

Remains.—The *Europe.*

PASSED TO SEA.

November 7. The *Henry Porcher.*
10. The H. C. Ship *Fairlie, Jessy*, and *Novo Destino*, (Portuguese.)
11. The *Boyne. Hugh Crawford, Margaret, Hamenshah*, and *Mustapha*, Captain Hurst.
12. The *Lord Hungerford, Mary Anne, Cornwallis, Guilford*, and *Saratoga.*
13. The *Flora*, and *London Packet*, (American.)

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—November 13th, Ship France Charlotte, Captain J. Field, for the Cape of Good Hope.

16th,—Ship Cornwall, Captain C. C. Harris for Bombay.

DOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 5th Instant at St. Thomas Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Lieut. Colonel Hessman of the Artillery, to Miss Isabella, Glencairn Hawkins.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 3d instant, at Sooltanpore Oude, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Lieut. J. O. Clarkson of the 2d Batt. 21st Regt. to Miss Price, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Price.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th of October last, Captain Christopher D'Oyly Aplin, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Marshall, to Julia, Fourth Daughter of Major-General Marshall.

At Soorool, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Robert Creighton, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Emily, Second Daughter of John Cheap, Esq.

At Kishnagur, on the 30th ultimo, W. H. Belli, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Shearman.

At Bankeepore, Patna, on Friday, the 30th of October, by the Reverend Henry Lloyd Williams, A. M. Richard Milbanke Tilghman, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Caroline Fleming.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, Mr. M. Rebeiro, to Mrs. DaCosta.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th instant, the Lady of Capt. Rainey, Commanding the Governor General's body Guard, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at Chowringhee. the Lady of Col. White, of a Daughter.

On the 8th instant, at Kishnagur, Mrs. Faddy, of a son.

On Sunday last, the Lady of Captain Edward Toussaint, of the ship *Pascoa*, of a Daughter.

On Sunday the 8th inst. Mrs. William Clark, of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at midnight, Mrs. Wm. Philipps, of a Son.

DEATHS.—In Camp at Sonaree in Malwa, on the 23d ultimo, Captain Hodges, 3d Cavalry.

Mr. Thomas Penn, Riding Master, 3d Cavalry.

At Purneah, on the 31st ultimo, Isabella, daughter of J. M. Davidson Esq. Civil Surgeon at that station, aged one year and nine months.

At St. Helena, in the end of July, Capt. Bunn, of the Ship *Mangles.*

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at Miss Thornhill's, Thomas Baring Sealy, second son of Major C. Sealy, of the Artillery, aged 4 years and 11 months.

On the 20th ultimo, Mr. William Hedger, Crier, [illegible]er, and Apparitor of the Supreme Court.

[illegible]ttra, on the 24th ultimo, John, Son of Cap[illegible] Sterling—nged 2 years, 1 month and

[illegible]egur in the flower of her age, the Lady [illegible]t H. S. Mathews, of the 19th N. I. leaving a disconsolate husband with three young Infants to mourn and lament her early and irreparable loss.

On Tuesday evening last, the 10th inst. after a few hours illness of the Cholera Morbus, Sophia, the daughter of Mr. Charles Christiana, aged 9 years, most sincerely regretted by her afflicted parents.

Died at Bankipore, on the evening of the 3d instant, a victim to Cholera Morbus, Duncan Mackintosh, Esq. the son of a Gentleman simularly named, and formerly a distinguished character in the Military Service on the Bengal Establishment.

Alas! gentle Duncan, all thy Worldly cares are ended, and it is to be hoped, that, thy meek spirit hath flown to the regions of heavenly bliss!!!

MADRAS.

DEATHS. At Chicacole, on the 2d November, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Tichborne, 3d N. V. B.
In Camp, at Mooltye, on the 27th October, Lieutenant H. Boulton, 16th N. I.
On the 30th October, at Ellichpore, Captain Lieutenant F. Lyne, 1st Light Cavalry.
In Camp West Bank of the Moossan River, on the 29th October, Lieutenant James Anderson, of the Madras European Regiment.
At the Garrison Hospital on the 17th instant, after a short and severe illness, Serjeant William Lovell, of H. M. 30th Regiment—deeply regretted.
On Thursday last, Mr. S. Van Mispelaar, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE,—At Burleigh Hill near Colombo, on the 25th October, by the Honourable and Venerable Archdeacon T. J. Twisleton, Lieut. Richard Wolfe, H. M. 59th Regt. of the Line, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of George Burleigh Esq. Surgeon, 2d Ceylon Regiment.

DEATH,—At Badulla on the 20th Instant, Capt. McLean, of H. M. 86th Regiment.

HORAE FALCONARIA.

We have already mentioned this book is eke'd out to thrice its original size, by extraneous matter, for instance the word Abjuration, Absent, Academy, Acts of Parliament. Algebra, and many others which we shall notice as we go on, are quite irrelative, to the useful part of a Marine Dictionary.

ABURTON, a small tackle formed by two blocks, or pullies &c. also applied to such Casks as are stowed athwart ships. This ought to be written, A, Burton Tackle, and when applied to any thing stowed athwart ships, Aburton. The derivation of this like many others is quite lost.

ADMIRAL, from the Arabic, Ameer, el, Bhar, Lord of the Sea, here Doctor Burney has taken occasion to expatiate on the duties of an Admiral, and also says some writers seem to think, that the name is of Eastern origin, and borrow it from the Greek, others from the Arabic, and some with a greater degree of probability, derive both the title and dignity from the Saracens. With these conversant with the Arabic and Persian, we can easily suppose there never has been a doubt, of, its origin, as the fact of its first adoption by the European nations being during the time of the crussades, is no longer uncertain, many other Arabic words were introduced, about the same time into our language.

ALIGNMENT, (*Alignment French,*) a supposed line drawn in order to preserve a fleet or part thereof in its just and perfect direction. In the French Vocabulary subjoined to this Dictionary, there is no such a word, nor does it occur in Clark's Naval Tactics' or is at all in general use.

ALLOTING. ALLOTMENT OF GOODS, or when a ship's *Barge* is divided into several parts. Erratta, for Barge read Cargo, this is no doubt an error of the press.

ALLOWANCE, (*Ration French*) a vulgar term given by seamen to the ration or quantum of provision, served out to them on board. In where the vulgarity of this term consist, we confess ourselves unable to point out, and we believe and hope that the time is far distant when our seamen will adopt, such new fangled epithets.

ALMANAC) NAUTICAL, we agree with Dr. Burney as to the great and deserved character of this work and trust, its credit will be still upheld, by the present Astronomer Royal.

ALOOF, (*Lof French*) at a distance. we hope Dr. Burney does not wish to say, that the English word Aloof is the synonomine of the French *Lof*, it cannot be, for to keep Aloof, has no reference to the wind, nor has it any relation to the Sea Phrase of keep your Luff.

(*To be continued.*)

THE OBSERVER NO. X.

"And so confident,
"I am in this to conquer, that I will
"Expose myself to all assaults,

MASSINGER.

I was led into this train of thinking by

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the receipt of the letter below, from my fair correspondent Curvilia who will I trust not be disappointed in her laudable design of "Stooping to conquer, and though her flipancy, had almost disturbed the equanimity of my deligtful temper, and rendered my three cornered chair very uneasy at being suspected to belong to such a society as the Jewaub Club, yet my advice in quality of Observer shall not be wanting.

In the first place than I prescribe for her three months retirement at Love Grove, early rising, a course of reading, that will conduce to a proper regulation of mind, such as will lead to a resignation of those petty arts, she has so freely enumerated in her letter, if she follow this advice, I venture to predict, that she will be comfortably settled in six months after her return from the Grove, and I promise to bring my three cornered chair, and dance in my night cap, at her wedding.

Let Curvilia also recollect that

"To a win a man, should all her pains succeed,
"The way to keep him, is a task indeed.

Mr. Observer.

How could you be guilty of so rude so indelicate an attack upon the fair sex, as that which appeared in the last Gazette, I mean your 8th Number! I am sure you must be a little crabbed, crusty fusty old fashioned man, the vegetating type of your own motto—"a thing made up of shreds and patches" poor creature, I am certain of it, or you would not have *attempted* to be witty at the expense of the votaries of Fashion. My goodness! I dare say you are one of that numerous melancholy set the "Jewaub'd club—" and console yourself for the disappointments you have suffered by grumbling in your three corner'd chair at all the trifling extravagancies in dress, carriage and conduct, which young Ladies invent for the truly publick spirited purpose of getting comfortably settled, or in your flannel cap to cover your bald head, vent your spleen by splashing the authors of your misery from the muddy puddle of your imagination, no necks, high shoulders, and hump backs! I am shocked at you, no necks Mr. Fashion-hater come from heaven, high shoulders are excessive becoming you rude thing, and Lavater expressly tells you, no I mean Hogarth, that the true line of Beauty is a curve and what does it signify whether the curve be seen in the back or elsewhere. But I will not descend to particulars, no hump backs!! fy! fy! I'm ashamed of you.

I should like to see the gentleman who signs himself "a Dandy" come to ask me at some grand Ball to *stand up* with him I'd give him a *set down* for his impertinence I'd if I could not retaliate and shew the company "a Dandy in a Bother"! His letter to you was a *personal* attack upon *me* but I despise his malice. I shall treat it with merited contempt; but in hopes of changing *your* opinion, I will tell you my reasons for following the fashion, and many others are similarly situated. I have been three years in India and when I first arrived, what with tight lacing, the stocks, and the backboard I landed as upright as possible. Though I had lots of fishes at my hook, and plenty of nibbles, yet my erect manner gained me but one bite and that was from an elderly *Cadet* whom I civilly rejected The Civilians said I was as stiff as a poker, and the military swore I had swallowed a ramrod, how vulgar! I was rather pretty, rather genteel, rather accomplished, and rather amiable, yet still somehow I was rather single, and time threatened to leave me withering on the Virgin thorn, but taking example from several Girls, who by greater pliability of back and greater exposure to *squinting eyes & nightly colds*, most surprisingly soon enjoyed the sweets of wedlock. I resolved to *bend* to circumstances and shall still continue in spite of Mr. Observer, or his Dandy friend "to Stoop to conquer". You must address (for I suppose politeness will force you to reply to this) your answer to Love Grove as I am going there for a few days; in the mean time I remain.

Your Humble Servant.
CURVILIA.

BYCULLAH Dec. 3d.

Register of the Thermometer kept at Seroor.
Nov. 1818.

Date	7 A. M.	3 P. M.
1	67	78
2	62	77
3	61	77
4	60	77
5	61	78
6	62	78
7	63	77
8	63	77
9	62	78
10	61	79
11	60	79
12	60	78
13	58	76
14	54	76
15	57	75
16	57	75
17	57	74
18	58	74
19	58	74
20	60	75
21	60	75
22	60	75
23	58	74
24	58	74
25	59	73
26	60	75
27	58	75
28	57	73
29	56	73
30		

One morning of this month at Ahmednugger in Lat. 19 1 N. the Quicksilver fell to 48.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

We may expect every day more arrivals from Bengal, in addition to the Company's Ships who anchored yesterday, there are the Triumph, Jessy and Flora, the former of which we understand brings the recruits of H. M. 67th Rgt.

We have as yet heard nothing of the Barkworth but trust she is on her way to this place as we observe the Cornwall also is, for the purpose of being docked, we believe this latter ship, was built in Bengal only eight years since.

The Teignmouth returned from her cruize on the coast of Guzerat, and brings the satisfactory accounts of the Coast being clear of Pirates, we trust that some of our Cruizers in the Gulf will fall in with them.

The Mercury H. C. C. arrived at Muscat on the 25th November after a passage of 11 days from Bombay.

The Timandra (Free trader) will be dispatched on Thursday, by the house of Forbes and Co, who will receive letters to go by her untill noon of that day.

Some extract from Captain Hall's account of the Loochoo Islands and description of the Dip Sector, will be found in our supplement.

We understand that the Portuguese Brig Globo that sailed from this Port in December last was captured on the coast of Brazil, by an Insurgent Privateer.

CALCUTTA.

We have been obligingly favored with an inspection of the Log Book of the Ship Maholah, of this Port, on her voyage from Acheen towards Calcutta, and we extract from thence an article that will be gratifying perhaps to some of our Nautical Readers. On Saturday, the 26th of September last, in lat. 7. 1' N. and lon. 94. 2' E. the Log has the following statement:—"At 3 P. M. saw two Boats, apparently standing towards us from the point; one Boat had a flag flying, which we supposed to be a signal for us to wait; we accordingly laid the main-top sail to the mast until they came alongside. In each boat were two Lascars, who informed us that they belonged to the Friendship, of Bombay, which was wrecked on the South West Point of the Great Nicobar in August last; that they went with their Commander [illegible] Officers to Penang in the Jolly [illegible] and that they, together with another [illegible] their shipmates, returned in one [illegible]

* Vessels engaged to take away, the remainder of the Ship's Company; but instead of going to the Wreck they came to the opposite end of the island, when they inhumanly sent the five Lascars on shore, desiring them to go and bring the remainder of the Ship's Company round, & that they would wait their return. The men went round in the Boat, but finding none of their shipmates there, they ventured immediately to this end of the island, expecting to find the Brig waiting for them, but to their great surprise she has never since made her appearance. The four men that now came on board informed us, that yesterday one of their companions died. They said that the natives of the island were very kind to them during their stay of one month and twelve days amongst them. They speak a mixture of imperfect Portuguese and Malay languages; and in bartering for what fruit they brought off, they seemed particularly desirous of getting Tobacco: insomuch, that they would scarcely take any thing else. They very much resemble Malays in their features and stature; the men have nothing more to cover them than a small piece of cloth about two inches wide, which is attached at both ends to a string round the loins. The women, who are very stoutly made and much more ordinary than the men, wear a small piece of cloth round the loins, which comes about half way down the thigh. They appear as handy and active in working the Canoes as their husbands, and in bartering appear very anxious to get needles. The men informed us that they could supply us with a quantity of the cargo of the Friendship, if we would wait. The four Lascars also informed us that there was a great quantity of Elephant's Teeth. Quicksilver, and many other valuable things which they knew where to find."

(*Calcutta Journal.*)

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1818.

Our Parliamentary debates being now brought to a conclusion and almost the whole of the interesting part of our election business also being exhausted, we are looking forward with no small anxiety for the arrival of the Jemima, or another overland dispatch.

We exert our best abilities however to *Cater* for the public, but in the absence of all warlike bustle either by sea or land we confess ourselves unable to answer all the demands, that are constantly made on us.

The Pirates to be sure are a fertile and at the present moment a favorite subject of conversation, but as they only show themselves to run away again, we have but few opportunities of knowing any thing about them, nor is it likely that we shall improve our acquaintance with a tribe who disdain quarter. Self defence on our side will prevent any captures being made for few even of their small Trankeys, carry less than 100 men & they seldom venture to attack without their success is almost certain; enthusiasts in their religion and devoted to their Chiefs they sacrifice their lives without a thought.

Brought up from their infancy in these habits they delight in recounting the deeds of their ancestors and in reciting songs in praise of their leaders Meer Musa, and Soliman Chop.

Though Ras el Khyma, may be considered as their chief maritime port yet it is merely a depot, and if at all fortified might be a very secure one, from the shoalness of the water which prevents any thing larger then a ships launch from approaching. Yet their chief places of rendezvous are on the Persian shore and in places but little suspected of harbouring them, their Gun powder is all manufactured in Persia, their Boats many of them built on the Malabar coast, and all of them of the wood of that country.

We ought not to be much surprised at the predatory habits of this tribe we well know that they are of a very ancient date, and that this profession was once thought honourable in a part of Europe that has been long since civilised, and which they will be when they shall be surrounded with neighbours more civilised than themselves, the country at present inhabited by the Joasmees is a barren sandy soil producing nothing in a commercial point of view fit for exportation, and only affording date trees and bad water. People so situated on a Maritime coast, necesarily become pirates, it is the same throughout the Malay Archipelago, has been on the Malabar coast, on the coast, of Guzrat, and Kutch, and will be so again whenever there is any relaxation in the vigilance, of the power that now controls them.

This reverie of ours has been unexpectedly and pleasantly interupted by the arrival of an American Ship, the Braganza, from New York the 2d of August, and by the kindness of her Commander, we have been put into possession of a file of New York papers, up to the 1st of August. The Floridas, appear still the topic of conversation Pensacola, has been taken, by the force under General Jackson, and still continues to be occupied by the troops of the United states, the public sentiment, is for an open declaration of war, but their Governors do not seem inclined to indulge them. An article respecting them will be found among the extracts.

The Commissioners from Buenos Ayres, had arrived some time in July, but the result of their labours had not been made public, the actual independance of the Province of La Plata, is however no longer doubted and the only difficulty, of their being able to maintain it is, their intestine divisions.

Mr. S. W. Campbell had been appointed Ambassador to Russia, and was about to embark in the Guerrier for Petersburgh.

Several Privateers, under the Venezulla, and Buenos Ayres Flags, were cruizing on the coast of American against the Spaniards. The weather was unusually hot & the drought so great, that much injury had been to the crops of grain. and the Cotton had been nearly half destroyed for want of rain.

How the taking of and keeping possession of Pensacola will end, we confess ourselves unable to divine, but we still consider Spain as unable to wage war, so that for the present, she must sit down contented with any indignity, they may please to inflict. The occupation of this place and Amelia Island, make them complete masters of the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, and the entrance to the Missisipi, and St. Mary's river.

Like our own Journals, the American papers are full of English Extracts, all of which we have been long in possession of.

The weather during the last week has been most unseasonable, a want of wind throughout the day and an atmosphere loaded with vapor and insects have rendered the nights, hot and oppressive, it is a most pleasing task however that we have to perform, in an[illegible]

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* The Vessel here mentioned, was an Arab who had been hired by the Parsees who were passengers on the Friendship, the Lascars had gone in her without the permission of the Captain, and it is presumed did not reach the Island for many days after the Departure of the Captain and the officers, with the whole of the Crew. We can readily conceive that a great deal of the Cotton may be washed on shore but we have little faith in the relation of a great quantity of Elephants teeth, Quicksilver, and other valuable articles being so readily attained, though we [illegible] that something may be get at by the assis- [illegible] Quicksilver we understand was [illegible] presumed that some [illegible]

pearance at Damaun, and at Allep ee, yet the treatment of it is now so well understood, that our fears on this head are not very great, the official account of the deaths by this disease at the presidency, during the whole month of November is only 57
and of other natural cause . . 443

Total 500

This taking the amount of the population at 220,000, is we believe less than any where else.

It will be seen by the extracts under our Ceylon head that the Rebellion is at an end, a report states, but we know not on what authority, that the troops sent from Bengal to Ceylon will if not required there, proceed to this presidency.

General and Lady Nightingall accompanied by Mr. Bell, and Mr. Warden landed yesterday morning, too early to have the customary honors paid to them. It appears they came from Poonah by the new road to Nagoo Tannah, and we are informed that the whole party have returned in excellent spirits, and their health improved by the genial temperature of the Deckan.

We republish this testimony of gallant conduct from the last Courier.

To

MAJOR W. GILBERT,
Commanding Detachment
1st Bat. 5th Regt.

SIR.

I have the honor to report, that yesterday between the hours of twelve and one in the forenoon, when within about three miles of Porebunder, I perceived two large pattimars apparently bearing down for the purpose of attacking the boat in which I was on hearing, they proved to be two Joassmee pirates, and when within pistol shot opened a smart matchlock fire which was returned by me, and I am happy to add, that after three quarters of an hour, I succeeded in beating them off without any loss on my side.

In concluding the report, I beg to say that the whole of the sepoys behaved with the greatest coolness, and from the steady fire which was kept up by them, I am convinced some casualties must have occurred on the side of the enemy, which was probably the cause of their not attempting to board.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obt. Servant.
S. POWELL,
Lt. 5th Regt. N. I.

PORE[illegible]DER,
12th November 1818.

Calcutta.

NOVEMBER 18th.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY]		[SELL
Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Dis. 6 12	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes Discount.	7 4

We understand that the following Ships have been taken up for the service of Government.

For the conveyance of H. M. 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons to Europe.

Waterloo, H. Moor, 420 tons, at £ 20 per man.

Charles Mills, J. Jackson, 590, at 196, Sa. Rs. or 24-10 per man.

For the conveyance of Gunnies and Metals, to Bombay,

Edmonstone, J. Laid, 550 tons, at 8R. per bale for the Gunnies, and 30R. per ton for the Metals.

For the conveying of Troops to Colombo,

Susan, J. C. Collingwood, 567 tons, 22,000/Sa. Rs.

Eliza, C. Cornish, 375 tons, 15,000.

It is stated that the ships *Liverpool* and *Aurora*, which were destined to convey the remainder of the 59th Regiment [illegible] Colombo, but subsequently [illegible]ted, in consequence of the destination of that Regiment being altered, have since been engaged for the conveyance of the 3d Bat. of Volunteers, the former for the sum of 22,000 Sa. Rs. and the latter 24,000. The arrangements for the Ceylon expedition are now closed, for which service twenty-six transports have been employed.

We further learn, that the ship *Triumph*, F. W. Bean, of 520 tons, has been engaged for the sum of 26,000 Rs. for the conveyance to Bombay of the detachment of H. M. 67th Regiment, lately arrived on the Indiamen.

It is gratifying to observe that, in the present distressed state of the Shipping of this Port, the service of Government should require the employment of no less than thirty-six Ships within the last six months. This circumstance has no doubt alleviated in a great measure the suffering of the Ships Owners *Hurkaru.*

KANDY.

EXECUTION OF ELLAPOLA.

On the 27th Instant Ellapola Maha Nileme suffered the Sentence of Death awarded against him by a Court Martial on the 17th Instant. The judgement was, that he should be hanged; but on his Petition, the Sentence was commuted to decapitation, the mode of inflicting Capital Punishment on Kandyan Chiefs under the Ancient Government, although it was then usually preceded by the most cruel and lingering Tortures. The Prisoner was conveyed to the place fixed for the execution, near the Bogumbera Tank outside the Gate leading to Colombo at 8 in the morning, by the whole of the Troops off duty, Commanded by Major Bayly who superintended this awful duty; he conducted himself with the greatest firmness, and after the Warrant was read in English and Cingalese, knelt down, and fixing his closed hands on the ground, bent his head forward, to receive the fatal stroke, which was inflicted by a man of the cast appropriated for such Executions, with a sharp Mahratta Sword; the first blow cut deep, and deprived the victim of all sensation, but was not conclusive, and the Sword having broke in consequence, as was discovered by a flaw on the back of the Blade, rendered the severing the head completely from the body, a longer act than was to be desired, during which however only one convulsive movement evinced Life to remain in the body of the prisoner.

The execution was witnessed by a numerous concourse of spectators; among whom were observed the Priests of the Temple on the Hill near the Castle; after the Crowd dispersed, the body was buried by the orders of Government, the family of the deceased refusing to interfere, and himself expressed a wish that it should be left a prey to the Dogs, as would have taken place under the former despotism.

[*Ceylon Gazette,—Oct. 31.*

ST. HELENA.

From St. Helena, we learn, of date the 4th of August, that the authorities, there, still think it necessary to exercise considerable vigilance and strictness over their prisoner.

Circumstances which furnish grounds for alarm, do not transpire on the island; nor it is easy to conceive, in the present state of Europe, as represented to us by our rulers at home, and as publicly declared in the Prince Regent's Speech; a state of perfect amity on our part with all the European powers, and even with the United States of America, together with the utmost tranquillity and loyalty to the Bourbons in France;—how this insulated individual can give cause not only for watchful observation, but for measures, indicating anxious apprehension. We confess, we do not believe the story of the Sailor; it is something like that of the old chest, or of Buonaparte attempting to ride away from Captain Popplewell.

In the end of July, Dr. Barry O'Meara, was suddenly ordered on board of the *Griffon*, and send to England. Captain Blakeney, the officer in charge of General Bonaparte, was superseded by Colonel Leicester and Mr. Jackson, and in a few days these officers again made [illegible] for Captain Blakeney [illegible] Jackson has been joined with him, in the charge.

We observe in the Calcutta Papers of the week, that Sir Hudson Lowe, is said to be desirous of preventing the intercourse of all ships with the Island; and that it is in contemplation to appoint some other place of refreshment for the Company's homeward bound Ships. While we have so eligible a station as the Cape, this would be no hardship; for indeed refreshment as far as regards the crews of ships, is not to be had at St. Helena; (except good water,) and even to the Passenger who could afford to pay for it, we apprehend the Captain's Table of an Indiaman, furnishes as many comforts as the Lodging-houses of the Valley!

At the Cape, the abundant supplies of excellent Vegetables and Fruits procured at moderate charges, are really refreshments.

We are sorry to communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain B. Bunn, late commander of the ship *Mangles*, who died suddenly in a fit at the Island in the end of July.

(*India Gazette.*

American Extracts.

From the Frankfort, (Ken.) Argus, July 3.

Pensacola.—The course pursued after the capture of this place, evinces, a determination on the part of the government or its agents to keep possession. However irregular may have been the seizure of this place, and we have no doubt the whole world will consider it an act of open war though, we may attempt to excuse it, Pensacola must never be given up; but be held forever as an indemnity for Spanish injuries. The safety of our Southern frontier requires it.

But while we rejoice at the prospect of obtaining indemnity from Spain and security for our Southern frontier, let us not forget the principles of our own constitution. The right of declaring war is vested in Congress. The President has no right without such declaration to use the troops of the Union for any other purpose than rational defence. If it was found, that Spain had so conducted hereself as to make the invasion and occupation of her territories or in other words *an open war*, necessary, it was the duty of the President to submit the facts to Congress and let them judge what course it would be most proper to pursue. The constitution has made that body subject to the call of the President at any moment when the public interest may require.

The conclusion which we draw from these principles is, that the President had no right to give orders for the occupation of Pensacola or any other place in the possession of Spain without authority from Congress. The reasons alleged by Jackson are probably sufficient to justify Congress in authorising this act of *open war*; but not sufficient to justify the President without such authority. However, the act may not have been authorised by the President; for we repeat that Jackson evidently disregarded his *public* orders.

But the blow is struck—*an act of war* has been committed and let not the administration nor the country shrink from the consequence. We have a right to expect reprisals and ought to put ourselves in the best posible situation for an approaching contest. The first and most obvious step is the occupation of all the Floridas. This would not increase the causes of war and would put us into a better situation to meet it.

[*New-York Evening Post. July 21.*

The Floridas again—The National Advocate of this morning contains an editorial article on this subject, from which the following is an extract:

"Before we censure the government or the general, we should survey the conduct of Spain for twenty years past, and her "*war in disguise*"—we should look at her conduct during the late war, turning the Floridas into a British depot, and sending forth troops to harass our southern frontier—we should look at her when capturing our vessels and throwing American seamen into the dungeons of Havana——The wrongs we have suffered from her have long demanded redress, and it is to be lamented, that the capture of Pensacola has not been predicated upon an open declaration of war. At all events, whatever may be the issue of this affair, it should be distinctly understood, that unless the Floridas are the property of the government (which, by right, policy, and spoliations on our commerce, they should be) we never shall have peace with the Indians or Spaniards, our frontiers will never be safe, and the rifle and tomahawk will continue to check emigration and keep that fertile region a wilderness. *We must protect ourselves and our defenceless inhabitants.* We have in Spain, and Great Britain, enemies of long standing, and peace with them is but a flimsy cover[illegible] Let us not sleep, nor cast any reflections on the able and active defenders of our country.

REMARK.

No: We do not think it necessary to survey the conduct of Spain for 20 years back, in order to enable us to decide whether the executive has a right to make war upon a foreign government, invade a foreign territory, take possession of it, and exercise jurisdiction over it, by his own sole prerogative, without the sanction of the constituted authorities. We are willing to wait for further information; we would not be precipitate in our censures, but if such shall turn out to be the facts, we have no terms to keep with such conduct. Mr. Noah may well say "It is to be lamented that the capture of Pensacola had not been predicated upon an open declaration of war." We think so too, and certainly, to adopt a vulgar phrase, *the odds makes all the difference in the world*, Mr. Noah.

An opinion seems to prevail at the seat of government since the president's return, that the United States' troops will hold possession of Pensacola until the next session of congress.

From the Washington City Gazette, July 17.

An impression has gone abroad, since the President's return on Tuesday last, and the subsequent deliberations of the cabinet on Gen. Jackson's despatches, that Pensacola will continue, for the present, to be held in the occupation of the United States' troops; that the general's movements in Florida were considered as justifiable by the existing treaties as well as the critical circumstances which led him to attempt the extirpation of an inveterate enemy from our borders; and that affairs in this quarter will probably remain in *statu quo* till the subject is laid before congress, if farther provocation, in the meantime, does not demand more energetic measures to secure frontier tranquillity.

From the National Intelligencer, July 18.

Mr. Rodney, one of the late Commissioners to South America, and Mr. Brackenridge, the Secretary of that Commission, are both at present in this city.

The Public, it has suggested itself to us, would be much obliged to either of the gentlemen who have been engaged on that service, for a sketch of their observations and reflections during their absence. Such a sketch would communicate ideas of those countries, their governments, parties, &c. much more correct than we now have, and would perhaps very much change some of our opinions respecting them. We are persuaded, from all that we have heard, that the actual Independence of the Provinces of La Plata, and their capacity to maintain it, cannot be doubted; and that their only just source of apprehension is their intestine divisions.

CHARLESTON, July 10.

We continue to receive the most distressing accounts of the great drought which pervades throughout this and the neighboring states. The cotton crops are nearly one half destroyed, and grain of every description perishing for the want of rain. The largest reservoirs in our low country are entirely exhausted, and it is with great difficulty that a sufficiency of water is procured upon the most extensive plantations, to relieve the cattle which wander in search of it. In one of the upper sections of the state of Georgia, not a drop of rain has fallen from the heavens for thirty nine days, and the dews were so light and moderate as to afford but slight relief to the dejected hopes of the planter. The high price of cotton during the last year, unexampled we believe in the history of our commerce, has induced many rich and opulent planters to devote themselves almost exclusively to the cultivation of so lucrative a crop—and fears were entertained that even with the best of seasons the grain harvest would have fallen far short of the quantity necessary for our consumption. It is painful to contemplate the distresses to which our unfavorable seasons will, in all probability, reduce many poor but industrious families, who, with but scanty resources, will be necessitated to pay the most exorbitant prices for the simplest and most indispensable necessaries of life.

[*New York Even, Post,—July 20.*

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette July 22.

Although nothing official has been published as to the result of the late mission to South America, report says, that there has not been a perfect unanimity among the commissioners; two of them having differed expressly and openly in opinion, as to a part of the proceedings the third has been trying to remain neuter, until he can ascertain which side will be most in favor at home.

[*New York Even. Post—July, 23*

[illegible] M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
[illegible] INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
[illegible] *the* PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 9th December 1818.

European Extracts.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1818.

The manner in which Parliament was dissolved yesterday was unusual and unexpected. The proceeding was summary and rather unceremonious.—This mode of dismissing the National Assembly is unexampled since the days of CHARLES II. The object of thus cutting short intermission appears to be to give the Ministerial Members all possible advantages in prosecuting their canvasses, and to make up for the time lost in the delay of the Alien Bill. The Speech which terminated this memorable Session is as weak and unintelligible a piece of political reviewing, as we might expect from the departing ghost of a Parliament, which has no very fervent desire to have its actions too closely examined. Something like a recapitulation is, however, attempted. Amidst the innumerable events of seven years, closing with the changes of peace over the dreadful transactions of so many years of war, how few are the topics found for congratulation, or calculated to excite, even on the face of circumstances, real and general stasisfaction! The pious homage paid to the Church, and the intention of religiously burthening the country with fresh and eternal charges, to erect and support additional places of worship, though two thirds of the Churches, for which the Public pay so dearly, are without congregations, is the first subject on which the eye of recollection and hope is made to repose. This is natural enough in such moments. But similar contemplations afford not equal satisfaction and hope to all. There is, moreover, so much the appearance of cant in always having recourse to this plaster of sanctity and setting up the Church above and before all other views, that we suspect this moralizing of the Ministers over their works will not be altogether taken for holiness, unless, perhaps, by the beneficed and expectant Clergy. The next object that appropriately engages attention is—the frighful image of Debt, the consequence of all our mighty labours and triumphs, and the only substantial part of our glory that promises to stick by us to the last. The magnitude of this, however, is kindly calculated, under a denomination that flatters with the idea of *reduction*; but this pleasing image is, it seems, be only contemplated *prospectively*. The steps taken *with a view* to the reduction of the Unfunded Debt (by which it should have been said, adding more to the permanent load of this country) pleases his Royal Highness as well as the erection of new Churches; and, we are told, as we have often been, that the Revenue is in a course of improvement. Our affairs have been long in this course; yet, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER comes to balance his revenues with the expenditure of the State, he finds himself invariably as deep in the slough of despond as ever. The old flourish follows of our unparalleled success and glory in rescuing the Continent from the tyranny of BONAPARTE; but this stale boast will not now find many applauding echoes even in this country, when we perceive five hundred unkindly despotisms set up in the place of the one that has been overthrown. The *omissions* in this Speech are no less remarkable. Obedience to the laws and attachment to the Constitution, are recommended to the People, but no notice whatever is taken of the flagrant manner in which the laws have been suspended, and the liberties of the subject have been so outrageously invaded and violated. The modest propositions too of the Princes to add to our blessings and prosperity by increasing *our* burdens and *their* families, with the refusal of the exorbitant demands, are also passed over with a most gracious silence. But the nation will not lose its recollection of such circumstances. The Acts of the last Parliament have a more durable record in the memories of the British People; and we trust they will keep their Representives in equal remembrance of them.

It has often been said, that in order to be free, it is sufficient for a nation to *will* it. The maxim is founded on truth and the immutable laws of nature, for the unanimous effort of a nation is irresistable, and bears down all before it. Let then the Electors of Britain honestly do their duty at the present time, and their deliverance is completed.—Let them abandon all mean and mercenary motives; let them chuse men of inflexible integrity, and corruption will not find wheron to rest even the sole of its foot. But, managed as the Elective Franchise has been for a long time past, it is not to be wondered at that the results have been such as we have unfortunately witnessed. Electors in too many instances have exposed themselves to sale like cattle to the highest bidder. The purchaser again resold both them and himself to the Premier, on as high terms as possible. The necessary consequence has been that the Representation of the People became a mere name without existence or reality—a shadow without a substance. The will of the Premier was omnipotent; and the Representatives of the People, who should have formed an insuperable barrier to his rapacity and profusion, were as much at his command as his lackey or his spaniel. But this state of things was attended with a result still more disastrous; for while we were deluded and insulted with the splendour of the representative system, we were a prey to all its curses and defects, without realizing any of its advantages. Parliament being supposed to speak the voice of the nation, the Premier, having taught our Representatives, like *little punch* in the puppet show, to squeak *aye* and *no* at his nod, screened his grossest acts of mal-administration and tyranny, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, voted by the *sham-Representatives* of the People, and the truth is, has ruled more despotically, through the medium of the corrupted representative system than he could possibly have done had the representative system never existed. Every ruinous and despotic measure was ostensibly the act and deed of the nation, through the medium of its *pseudo Representatives*; whilst it was, in fact and reality, the sole *fiat* of the Premier. These fifty years past, the Representative System has been so managed, that it has been the ruin of the nation, instead of its bulwark and defence, and emboldened the Premier to have gone a thousand times farther in the precipitous career of profusion and tyranny, than he durst have attempted under the most complete and unlimited despotism. In our present deplorable situation there are only two remedies. If the same spathy and prostitution predominate in thes approaching Election, as in too many former ones, the present corrupt and *heart-rotten* system will stagger on a little, and only a little further, and totter into the grave under the insupportable load of its own imbecility; and a Revolution, and consequent new order of things, will be the inevitable result. This is, however, such a remedy as every generous Briton must deprecate, and contemplate with feelings of horror and dismay. There is, however, but one other alternative, and that is—Let every British Elector, at the General Election, *do his duty honestly to his country, in the choice of a fit Representative*. Corruption would then vanish with the rapidity of a flash of lightning. An independant and inflexible palladium of virtuous Representatives would make the boldest Premier tremble, every time he attempted to touch the liberties or the purse of the nation. Unnecessary standing armies would be disbanded; profuse and wasteful grants of the public money would be negatived; strict economy would be inflexibly adhered to, and the expenditure of the nation reduced within its income. In a word, the whole face of things would be speedily renovated, and the *Augean* mountain of political filth (though an arduous and Herculean task) would, in process of time, be cleared away. But let not the generous inhabitants of Britain be imposed on, by pretensions instead of performances. We have already had enough, and a great deal more than enough, of Parliamentary tearing and worrying for the *loaves and fishes*, whilst the galled and degraded nation has been the uniform prey of every successive band of *state-vultures* who succeeded to the political helm. The disease is now desperate, and the remedy must be a powerful one.

The bustle is already begun. Constitutional principles, we rejoice to perceive, are universally preferred. There is now little doubt that in the City of London they will on this occasion obtain a signal triumph. [illegible] return of three independent Members. Westminster is now a scene of equal activity. A Meeting took place this forenoon, at the Crown and Anchor, of Major CARTWRIGHT's friends to promote his election.

NEW TIMES.

30TH JUNE.

The East India Company has just concluded with the copper companies of London and the country a contract for one thousand tons of rough cake copper, for which the Company is to pay 193*l.* per ton. Last year the Company purchased from the same parties a large quantity of the same sort of copper, for which they only paid 100*l.* per ton.

The negociations that were carrying on between the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, with respect to the indemnities due to the latter, in virtue of the Treaty of Kiel, had hitherto been attended with so little success, that the King of Denmark thought proper to request the mediation of the four great Powers of Europe in order to terminate the affair, and proposed that the negociations should be continued at London by the Ministers of the four Allied Powers on behalf of the two Courts interested in it. Since then, however, it appears that the Swedish Court, dissatisfied that Denmark should have applied to Austria, England, Prussia and Russia, has just renewed the negociations at Copenhagen on the original grounds.

The Journals from all parts of the Continent agree in representing the promise of the coming harvest as flattering in the extreme. The oldest persons do not remember to have ever seen the crops and fruits of all kinds so far advanced at this period of the year as they are at present.

Those very respectable Members of the late Parliament, Charles Forbes and Kirkman Finlay Esqrs. have been returned for the Borough of Malmesbury in Wiltshire. Their election took place on the 19th instant.

PARISIAN MANNERS.

A FURNISHED HOTEL.

"Dans cent ans, le monde subsistera encore en son entier; ce sera les même théâtre et les mêmes decorations: ce ne seront plus les mêmes acteurs." *La Bruyere.*

Our capital doubtless possesses many brilliant advantages. But, as good and evil are always mingled together in this nether world, even Paris, as a place of residence, has its serious inconveniences. I shall not attempt to analyse them all, but will merely draw the attention of my readers to one of the thousand vexations to which the inhabitants of ancient Lutetia are exposed.

Many streets in Paris bear the same name; this gives rise to everlasting blunders. But it likewise happens, that several furnished hotels have adopted the same sign; and, as the distance between the one and the other is frequently considerable, what useless trouble and irreparable waste of time must result to him who is missled by the similarity of denominations?

I happened last year to be charged with a commission to a certain *Baron de Flattin*, who left the country in the hope of making his fortune in the capital. I had been informed that he lodged at the *Hotel de S....* in the *Rue de Richelieu*. From the precision of the address, I of course concluded that I should experience no difficulty in finding him. I called at the *Hotel de S....* and, to my astonishment, the porter informed me that no *Baron de Flattin* was there, and no such person had ever lodged in the house.

A furnished hotel is without doubt one of the most amusing subjects of observation. The whimsical variety of persons, faces, humours, languages, occupations, and baggage, all under the same roof, present an inexhaustible fund of entertainment to the *amateur* of the interesting or the ridiculous in human character.

I was led into this reflexion, on seeing a tall thin gentleman in black descend the staircase with slow solemnity. His eyes were carefully and consequentially fixed upon a little letter, bearing the ministerial seal. I immediately recognized one of those *rendez-vous* which expert petitioners so easily obtain, and which they regard as matters of the most weighty importance. From the self-complacent smile of the serious-looking gentleman at the *Hotel de S...* he was evidently unaccustomed to receive favours of this kind. The master of the hotel told me that he had but lately arrived from the country; but I could have guessed as much without his information.

From the manner in which I gazed on this eccentric figure, the host probably thought I had mistaken his lodger for the Baron whom had come in quest of, and he proceeded to give me the following whimsical account of him. "He is," said he, "one of those miserable beings for whom misfortune shows a particular affection. He enjoyed an unimportant place in his province, which he lost through the officious interference of a friend who became his successor. He at least expected to retire on a pension; but unluckily, he wanted eighteen days of the necessary term of service. With a scanty supply of cash, and heavily laden with letters of recommendation, he set out for the capital' where his only acquaintance was a fellow collegian, whom he had not seen for forty years, and who has not shown himself very anxious to renew the intimacy which formerly subsisted between them. His whole time is occupied in making visits and presenting memorials to men in office' so that since his arrival in Paris, he has never lain aside his full dress suit of black and gilt shoe-buckles. He has derived no advantage from his recommendations, except two fits of indigestion, an appointment, which he missed, from having received the notification a day too late. In spite of all his baulks, he still entertains hopes of ultimate success, and frequently reminds me of examples which, I confess, are not calculated to discourage him. On arriving here, he hired an expensive suite of apartments on the second floor, but knowing the state of his finances, I prevailed on him to resign them to a rich English tradesman, to whom a six months' residence in Paris had been prescribed as a cure for the spleen. This Englishman has lodged here about four days. He is a man who spends a considerable portion of his fortune in *fits of passion*. I have known him pay two or three large sums of money for the mere gratification of being ill-humoured."

At this moment the ceremonious gentleman again passed by; he bowed to the host, who kindly furnished him with an opportunity of letting us know that the minister expected him at eleven o'clock precisely; and, as if fearing that we had not perfectly understood him, he, in a loud tone, ordered the driver of a *fiacre* which was standing at the door, to proceed speedily to *His excellency's the Minister*.....

The *fiacre* drove off, and it its hurry nearly upset a buggy which at that moment stopped before the door of the hotel. A lady jumped out with a degree of precipitancy and agitation, wich was readily accounted for by the accident she had so fortunately escaped. Her appearance presented none of the formality of the gentleman who had just departed; she was wrapped in a loose pelisse, and a long English veil served at once to shield her countenance from the rays of the sun and the gaze of impertinent curiosity. She hastily entered the hotel, and, without turning her head, half whispered to the porter .... "*The Colonel*"—being his relation, no doubt. From the gracefulness of her deportment, the elasticity of her figure, the melodiousness of her voice, which I was certain could only belong to a young and pretty woman, and above all the turn of a pretty little foot, the only charm which the prudish coquetry of Madame.... permitted her to display; I could not help congratulating the family of the Colonel on possessing so charming a relation.

Having again assured me that the *Baron de Flattin* had never been a resident in the *Hotel de S....*, the host referred me to his wife, who he said kept an exact register of travellers, and could therefore furnish me with more correct information on the subject of my enquiry.

Madame P...., who was some years younger than her husband, was an agreeable-looking brunette; but fearing lest her *embonpoint* might indiscreetly betray her age, she endea-

voured to maintain her pretensions to youth by imitating the follies of childhood. Her dress was at least thirty years younger than she was. I asked for the *Baron de Flattin*.

"The *Baron de Flattin*?" repeated a man who was adjusting his cravat before a looking glass, and whom I had not perceived, "No such person has lodged in this house during the three years that I have resided in it" Without waiting for an answer, my gentleman took up his hat and gloves, dropped a respectful kiss on the hand of his fair hostess, and went out with a smile, declaring that he "should not return alone."

I have since learned that this man constitutes a portion of the household furniture; in which quality he had previously belonged to two different hotel-keepers. *Valentin Dorcye*, who was once a gentleman, both by education and fortune, still retains some remnants of the polished manners which he acquired in the days of his prosperity, although reduced to the necessity of paying for his board and lodging by complaisance and bon-mots. He has travelled through every part of France, and maintains a correspondence with several distinguished individuals in the principal cities of the kingdom. He keeps a correct list of the departure and arrival of travellers whom he bring as loagers to the Hotel de S.... It costs him nothing to preserve the good graces of *Madame*, except a few delicate civilities—writting a periodical sonnet on her birth-day, &c.

Madame P..... good-naturedly gave me the following description of her lodgers, to prove that there was no individual in her house who presented the most distant trait of resemblance to the Baron.

"The first floor," said she, "is occupied by a merchant from Lyons, who came to Paris on business. In some country-towns, however, all business, is transacted at the theatre, and M. D.——has not yet laid aside his provincial habits. He has chosen the pit of the Opers as the centre of his commercial relations. I suspect he has turned his residence in Paris to a profitable account; for he at first intended to remain here only a week, and we have been honoured with his company for the last ihree months. He is an extremely civil man, a friend to good order and good manners, and never fails to give us intimation when invitations oblige him to be out late. Two years ago, his lady occupsed the same apartments for about six months, and we expect her here again whenever hur husband returns to Lyons."

"The apartment on the opposite side of the staircase is engaged by a Lady who came to Paris for her pleasure, and who fell sick the day after her arrivel. The good Lady will return home as soon as her health permits, after having seen the capital—from her chamber window. So much for her pleasure jaunt.

"On the second floor we have an Englishman"—"Your husband has already described him to me"—"His neighbour is a country lawyer, who came to Paris to learn the art of public speaking. Next to him is a young Lady, an extremely interesting creature, who possesses the most brilliant accomplishments and an amiable disposition. She is an orphan. A young man, the captain of a hussar regiment, who belongs to a distinguished family, has already lent her his name, and intends shortly to give her his hand. They are the prettiest couple you ever set eyes on—and their marriage will be the first that was ever celebrated in my house.

"No. 6, on the third story is occupied by a Colonel of Dragoons: he came to Paris for the recovery of his health, and never stirs out, except in the evening: he cannot, however, reasonably complain of *ennui* during the day time; for he receives more visitors than all the rest of the lodgers in the house. In No. 7, is an old Lady, who is suing for a divorce, under pretence thet she can no longer live with a man to whom she has been married for forty-two yeaas. No. 8, is at present vacant. A melancholy event lately took place in this hotel. You shall hear it. A young gentleman, the son of a rich farmer in the neighbourhood of Angoulême, lately came to reside here. His family had sent him to Paris to finish his education. The unfortunate young man, who was a slave to a fatal passion for gaming one evening lost a considerable sum of money at play, and, in a fit a phrenzy, committed suicide! This business has proved a serious loss to us," added *Madame P*.... with a sigh, "for I have never yet had the heart to lodge any body in the apartment."

The "*dear M. Dorcey*" now entered, preceded by a porter bearing a trunk, and with a young man leaning on his arm. "This," aid he, "is the son of my old and respected friend, who is come to Paris for the purpose of forming his character, cultivating his mind, polishing his manners, studying the fine arts, and tasting the delights of the capital. Where shall we lodge him?" In No. 8, said I, casting a glance on *Madame P*..... who showed some astonishment at my answer; but first acquaint him with the fate of the young man who lately occupied it. The sad story may disturb his repose for a few nights; but it will probably insure the happiness of the rest of his existence.

CAPT. HALL'S VOYAGE.

Captain Hall's voyage has furnished several corrections on the Geography of the remote regions which he visited. One of these respects the coast of Corea; for though his course was not always in sight of that coast, he was sufficiently near to be certain that there is a great error in the longitude usually assigned to it, which is indeed nearly the same, from the first maps of the Jesuits down to the present time. The maps constructed by those reverend fathers conveyed the first authentic information concerning the geography of China and the adjacent countries; and are, we believe, very correct in the position of all such places as were actually visited by them. However, as they do not appear to have surveyed Corea, and as no European voyagers, antecedent to the present, seem to have visited its western coast, it was to be expected that great errors would be discovered whenever a more accurate examination was made. Accordingly, the west coast of Corea, which, between the parallels of 34 and 37 north, is placed by the JESUITS, by DANVILLE, KEMPFER, and the most modern authorities, in longitude 125° E. or a little more, was found to be not less than 2° further to the east. When the Alceste and Lyra were in the latitude of 36° 40, north, and longitude 126° 10, E., they could discover no land to the eastward; and they steered E. S. E. for more than 90 miles before they reached the coast. Their course, after leaving the coast, lay about S. S. W. for more than 120 miles, through prodigious clusters of islands, of which no mention is made in any chart. On reaching latitude 34° 22' 39" north, and longitude 126° 2' 52" east, they were still surrounded by innumerable islands; and a high point on the main land was just discernible in the eastern quarter, from the top of an elevated peak near the anchorage, at an island where they landed. The coast could not, therefore, be less than 40 or 50 miles distant, or in longitude about 127° E.; so that the whole of this range of coast, from 34° to 36½° north, an extent of about 150 nautical miles, must be carried 2° of longitude, or nearly 100 such miles further to the east; thereby cutting off a space of no less than 14,400 square miles, and, of course, diminishing the peninsula of Corea about one-third.

On comparing the charts in this volume with the maps of the Jesuits, we have been surprised to observe a much more exact agreement in the longitudes than in the latitudes. In a map professedly copied from their surveys, we find the mouth of the Pei-ho laid down in 117° 37' E.; and the anchorage of the squadron of the late embassy was 118° E.; and, taking away 12', this gives, for the mouth of Pei-ho, 117° 48', only 13 minutes greater than the preceding determination. In the same manner, the bottom of the Gulph of Pee che lee is, by both charts, in 119° 30' east longitude. In the reduction of this longitude, the island of Ferro is supposed to be 17° 35' west from Greenwich.

The coast of the Yellow Sea affords several other examples of the same kind; and though accident must be allowed to come in for a share in this coincidence, it is nevertheless a proof that the Reverend Fathers were actual observers, and possessed a great deal both of diligence and accuracy. The best maps are wrong in the situation of Loo-choo. They place it between 25° 45' and 27° 57' N., and between 128½° and 129° east longitude. The island is also made to extend about 130 miles from north to south, with an uniform breadth of about 30 miles. Its true direction is nearly N. E. by N., and S. W. by S.; its length only 56 miles, and its breadth about 11. The longitude of the western extremity is 120° 34' east, and of the eastern 128° 18'. The latitude of the south point is 26° 4½' N. and of the north point 26° 52½'.

The track of the ships, in running down from the head of the Gulph of Pee che lee to Loo-choo, lay mostly through the Yellow Sea; an extensive but shallow inland sea, hardly anywhere exceeding 45 fathoms in depth, and often not more than 20; with a bottom of clay or mud, the *alluvion*, no doubt, of the great rivers that are poured into it from the mountains and the plains of China. It was in the months of July and August that the voyage was performed, and between the parallels of 38° and 26°, the temperature being very uniform, and the heat moderate; so that Fahrenheit's thermometer seems never to have been higher than 84° in the day, & rarely lower than 78° in the night. Toward the middle of the sea, the temperature appears to have been less by 2° or 3° than near the shore. In the middle of October the ships were off Loo-choo, in the Sea of Japan, between the parallels of 26 and 27, with a mean temperature of about 72°, which, as the mean temperature of October is nearly that of the whole year, may be taken for the annual average temperature in that parallel, at least when it traverses the Yellow Sea. The variations of the barometer were inconsiderable; but a sudden descent, though of no great quantity, was usually observed previous to a gale of wind.

Several currents were detected, by comparing the place of the ship given by the chronometer, with the place given by the dead reckoning. For this purpose, Captain Hall set down for every day the place of the ship, by both these computations, beginning both reckonings anew, every day, and taking the departure from the same point. The line joining the places of the ship found in this manner, gave the velocity of the current and its direction; the actual way of the ship, as exhibited by the chronometer, being the diagonal of the parallelogram contained under the other two lines, of which the one marks the effect of the wind, and the other of the current, as has been said. This seems to be a very judicious arrangement, and is different from that usually followed, where the two reckonings do not begin every day from the same point, and by which, of course, the daily velocity and direction of the current are not exhibited. This may be seen very clearly in the charts; but we may remark, that there is a want of a general chart, comprehending the tract of the Lyra and Alceste during the whole period to which the narrative extends. When the work comes to a second edition, we hope this deficiency will be supplied.

The use of the dip sector, which appears in Captain Hall's voyage for the first time, is to be considered as an important improvement in nautical astronomy. This instrument, intended for measuring the true dip of the horizon, was invented several years ago by Dr. Wollaston, but not used in practice before the present voyage. It is well known, that the apparent dip of the horizon does not depend merely on the height of the observer's eye above the sea, but on accidental inequalities of refraction, which cannot be reduced to rule. All that can be done, therefore, is to measure the effects; and this Dr. Wollaston has contrived to accomplish, by an instrument every way worth of that sagacious and indefatigable ingenuity which has enriched so many branches, both of the sciences and the arts, with new and useful inventions. He remarked, in a paper published in the Transactions of London in 1803, that an arch passing through the zenith, and intersecting two opposite points of the horizon of the sea, might be measured by the back observation with Hadley's quadrant. This arch, it is evident, would measure the angular distance between two opposite points of the horizon; and therefore its excess above 180° would give twice the dip of the horizon at either of these points. It afterwards occurred, as it was only necessary to measure this excess, that the arch of 180° might be dispensed with, in the construction of the instrument by which the dip was to be ascertained.

This produced the dip sector, an instrument constructed on the principle of Hadley's quadrant, but very simple, and contained in small compass. It appears, however, to be an instrument somewhat difficult to use, and requires not only good eyes, but a great deal of skill and patience. Captain Hall has given a table of 90 of these observations, made occasionally from the middle of June 1816 to the end of July 1817. From these it appears, that the difference between the observed and calculated dip, amounted sometimes to no less than three minutes. Such irregularities not only affect the latitude, but, in the observations for ascertaining time, they produce even a worse error; and it is probably in a great measure owing to these irregularities that it is found impossible to fix the rate of a chronometer, by observations made with the horizon of the sea. Captain Hall commends the instrument as of great use, and has been careful to explain the method of observing with it, and of deducing the results (Appendix, p. 33, &c.) While the ships lay in the mouth of the Pei-ho, in the month of August, the accidental refractions were very great, the vessels at some distance being often seen with an inverted image of themselves under them, extending to the hull, and a part of the sails; and, at such times, the observed dip differed very much from that contained in the tables.

We hope that the use of this instrument will become general in all voyages where nice observations, either for the latitude, or for regulating the chronometers, are required to be made; and we have been glad to understand, that the ships at present destined for the Polar Circle are provided with dip sectors, instruments so important in voyages, where the nature and the quantity of the atmospherical refraction are among the principal objects to be examined.

Modern Greece: a Poem.

8vo. pp. 67. Murray. London 1817.

THE magic name of Greece is always accompanied with emotions of admiration and regret. Long have we contemplated that country through the medium of her poets and historians, her philosophers and orators, and have thence learned, from our infancy, to glow at a name consecrated by every elegant and classic allusion. We have walked and reasoned with the sages of her academic groves; we have followed her animated crowds to the scenes of forensic or theatrical eloquence; we have paced her marble temples, and felt all the powers of fancy, of thought, and of feeling, entranced by the splendid forms of architecture and sculpture, which have burst every moment upon the imagination. Every great idea, every elevated sensation, even every imperfect reminiscence, has seemed to assume a local habitation, and a name. *There* Pericles harangued the people; *there* Phidias exhibited his forms of ideal grandeur and celestial sublimity; *there* the agonistic champion encircled his brows with imperishable garlands; *there* the undaunted matron animated her sons to deeds of heroic glory; *there* the embryo statesman drank deep at the fountains of Attic wisdom, or learned to embody the exalted conceptions of his free-born mind in the pure and majestic strains of Athenian eloquence. Not a state, or city, or mountain, or river, can occur to the memory, without bringing with it the recollection of deeds and personages of heroic fame. It is a world of enchantments; we forget ourselves and all around us, and seem inspired with new souls and new bodies, the moment we touch in idea this Elysian ground, this land of ever-pleasing delights and fascinating associations. A sedate majesty, a pensive tenderness, a breathless veneration, steal over the mind, when it muses, in silence, upon scenes connected with all the pleasures and pains of our youthful studies, and all the fairy visions of our more matured contemplations. At the name of Greece are awakened the loveliest ideas of beauty, the proudest conceptions of sublimity, the loftiest aspirations of liberty; in a word, all fires, or exalts, or expands the soul; all that adds elasticity and ardour to mortal energies, and gives to the ordinary passions and pursuits of men an aspect of poetical dignity and mental elevation.

It is true, that when we behold ancient Greece by the light of a holier lamp, much, if not all, of this delusive splendour fades away, and a scene of lust, and ambition, and blood is presented in its place; cruelty and rapine fill every palace, and violate every temple. Man did not—could not attain the true majesty of his being, because he was ignorant of the real ends of his creation. Love and fame, earthly science, and transitory enjoyments, were the sole objects of his pursuit, and the rewards of his highest

ambition. His moral powers were debased; his boasted wisdom was ignorance, and the very sources of his pride were the strongest marks of his degradation. He was at best but the venerable ruin of a once celestial fabric. Unacquainted with himself, or his Omnipotent Maker, he worshipped the impious, though elegant idols of a luxuriant imagination, and decorated his temples with sculptures, which proved at once the powers of human art, and the imbecility of unassisted reason. Man, thus abandoned to proud self-sufficiency, "even when he knew God, worshipped him not as God;" and all the objects which engrossed his life, and elicited the loftiest efforts of his taste and genius, became worse than insignificant when contrasted with the exalted purposes to which human existence ought primarily to be devoted. Poetry and painting, sculpture and architecture, eloqnence and philosophy, were but poor and unworthy objects to fill and bound the capacities of an immortal soul, created in the image of the Deity, and intended for the spiritual enoyments of an unseen world.

In these more exalted, and indeed more rational points of observation, Greece naturally loses much of that charm with which our early associations, unchastized by Christian feelings, are wont to invest it. We shall, it is true, still continue to view it with interest, with wonder, and in many aspects with admiration; but amidst all, there will be a suppressed dissatisfaction, a wholesome disappointment, which will prove that where Chirstianity has raised the mind to its due tone, nothing that has not in some measure partaken of the same hallowed influence, can be unreservedly admired by the understanding, or be wholly congenial to the heart. This however, is not the unhappiness, but the privilege of the contemplative Christian, that, what to the mere man of taste appears simply attractive, assumes to him a more compound aspect; and while it expands his mind, elevates his genius, and enriches his fancy, it conveys to him also lessons and reflections of a somewhat modified and even pensive character.

Great as has at all times been the interest felt by the classical and artistical reader on the subject of Greece, at no period has it been so intense in Great Britain as at the present moment. The various poems and books of travels which have lately taken Grecian art, or Grecian scenery, for their subject, are some among various proofs of this position; but the most important and obvious cause is, doubtless, the recent importation into the English metropolis of many, and indeed many of the best, of those illustrious momuments which have conferred on Greece, whether ancient or modern, its greatest charm. A few years ago, and even at the commencement of the present century, our island could scarcely boast of more than a few insulated relics of Grecian sculpture in private collections: the Arundelian marbles at Oxford, disposed in a manner wholly unworthy of their importance, were almost the only *public* collection of any considerable value.

It was in the year 1808, that the celebrated Townleian marbles were first thrown open for public inspection in the British Museum. Mr. Townley, it is well known, had employed half a century in perfecting his extensive collection, both Greek and Roman; and soon after his death, in 1805, they were purchased by Parliament for the sum of 20,000*l*.

The public effect, however, of these numerous, and some of them most exquisite specimens, was not immediately visible; and indeed it was not till within the last two years, and since the purchase of the Phygalian, and still more especially Elgin collection, that the taste of the the nation for sculpture began decidedly to display itself. Artists and amateurs, it is true, had visited and studied the latter, at the residence of their noble proprietor, long before; but the public at large were not only dead to their beauties, but even ignorant of their existence. Indeed, we are not sure, even now, that the ardour excited by the Elgin marbles was not, at first, more owing to the peculiar circumstances which attended their removal, and the controversy to which it gave rise, than to any public relish for ancient sculpture. But at all events, however the taste might originate, there can be no doubt that, with such inimitable models under constant inspection, it will continue to improve; and in examining the poem before us, which our readers will soon perceive has a close relation to the proceeding remarks, we shall take occasion to make a few observations upon the effects which such collections may be expected to produce upon the public mind. Greece has become more than ever interesting to us; we not only *imagine*, but actually *see* those effects of genius which we were accustomed, even by the bare description, to admire, without ever hoping to behold. In our own metropolis are exhibited those very pieces which were the boast of antiquity, and the school of rival genius; a new Athens has arisen within the walls of the British Museum, open with a becoming liberality to persons of every age, and sex, and nation, where may be constantly seen a considerable number of young men, emulously studying from the purest models the graces and sublimities of Roman or Grecian art, and preparing to transfer to British canvas, or infuse into modern marble, all that adorned and dignified the proudest cities of the ancient world.

The very elegant and classical poem before us opens with a description of the sensations experienced by a feeling and enthusiastic mind, at the recollections excited by this "land of Phidias, theme of lofty strains." The whole train of pensive ideas is very sweetly and tenderly brought before the mind:

"Where soft the sunbeams play, the zephyrs blow,
'Tis hard to deem that misery can be nigh;
Where the clear heavens in blue transparence glow,
Life should be calm and cloudless as the sky;
—Yet o'er the low dark dwelling, of the dead,
Verdure and flowers in summer-bloom may smile,
And ivy-boughs their graceful drapery spread
In green luxuriance o'er the ruined pile;
And mantling woodbine veils the withered tree,—
And thus it is, fair land, forsaken Greece! with thee.

"For all the loveliness, and light, and bloom,
That yet are thine, surviving many a storm,
Are but as heaven's warm radiance on the tomb,
The rose's blush that masks the canker-worm:—
And thou art desolate—thy morn hath past
So dazzling in the splendour of its way,
That the dark shades the night hath o'er thee cast
Throw tenfold gloom around thy deep decay.
Once proud in freedom, still in ruin fair,
Thy fate hath been unmatch'd—in glory and despair." (P. 5.)

Our author proceeds to exhibit an affecting picture of a Grecian outcast bursting the link that attached him to his own enslaved country, and wandering in search of that liberty which he cannnot enjoy at home. In vain would he look to the East, where, though "earth is fruitfulness, and air is balm," man is still wretched and insecure, and tyrant and slave are the only forms of human existence. From Syria's mountains, therefore, and Yeman's groves, and the genii-haunted waves of Tigris, he turns to that new fair world,

"Whose fresh unsullied charms
Welcomed Columbus from the western wave;"

A world where, amidst the wild magnificence of nature, he hopes to rear his lonely bower, in primæval woods, which despots have never trod. Chateaubriand expressly mentions that he found Greek emigrants, who had thus settled themselves in the forests of Florida, a circumstance of which our author has properly taken advantage.

"There, by some lake, whose blue expansive breast
Bright from afar, an inland-ocean, gleams,
Girt with vast solitudes, profusely drest
In tints like those that float o'er poet's dreams;
Or where some flood from pine-clad mountain pours
Its might of waters, glittering in their foam,
Midst the rich verdure of its wooded shores,
The exiled Greek hath fix'd his sylvan home:
So deeply lone, that round the wild retreat
Scarce have the paths been trod by Indian huntsman's feet.

"The forests are around him in their pride,
The green savannas, and the mighty waves;
And isles of flowers, bright-floating o'er the tide,
That images the fairy world it laves,
And stillness, and luxuriance—o'er his head
The ancient cedars wave their peopled bowers,
On high the palms their graceful foliage spread,
Cinctured with roses the magnolia towers,
And from those green arcades a thousand tones
Wake with each breeze, whose voice through Nature's temple moans.

"And there, no traces left by brighter days,
For glory lost may wake a sigh of grief,
Some grassy mound perchance may meet his gaze,
The lone memorial of an Indian chief.
There man not yet hath marked the boundless plain
With marble records of his fame and power;
The forest is his everlasting fane,
The palm his monument, the rock his tower.
The eternal torrent, and the giant tree,
Remind him but that they, like him, are wildly free." (P. 8, 9.)

But who ever relinquished home, and especially such a home as Greece, without a pang; or who, therefore, can be astonished that our wanderer sighs for his native gales, and pines amidst his day-dreams for a land which, although oppressed and blighted, is still endeared to him by every tender association.

"In vain for him the gay liannes entwine,
Or the green fire-fly sparkles through the brakes,
Or summer-winds waft odours from the pine,
As eve's last blush is dying on the lakes.
Through thy fair vales his fancy roves the while,
Or breathes the freshness of Cithæron's height,
Or dreams how softly Athens' towers would smile,
Or Sunium's ruins, in the fading light;
On Corinth's cliff what sunset hues may sleep,
Or, at that placid hour, how calm th' Egean deep!

"What scenes, what sunbeams, are to him like thine?
(The all of thine no tyrant could destroy!)
E'en to the stranger's roving eye they shine,
Soft as vision of remembered joy.
And he who comes, the pilgrim of a day,
A passing wanderer o'er each Attic hill,
Sighs as his footsteps turn from thy decay,
To laughing climes, where all is splendour still;
And views with fond regret thy lessening shore,
As he would watch a star that sets to rise no more.

"Realm of sad beauty! thou art as a shrine
That Fancy visits with Devotion's zeal,
To catch high thoughts and impulses divine,
And all the glow of soul enthusiasts feel
Amidst the tombs of heroes—for the brave
Whose dust, so many an age, hath been thy soil,
Foremost in honour's phalanx, died to save
The land redeem'd & hallow'd by their toil;
And there is language in thy lightest gale,
That o'er the plains they won seems murmuring yet their tale."
(P. 10, 11.)

Our author continues to wander in imagination through the calmly pensive scenes which Greece presents to the view, till, aroused by "many a sad reality," which the bright illusions of fancy cannot veil, we are summoned to more desolate and painful images.

"Hast thou beheld some sovereign spirit, hurl'd
By Fate's rude tempest from its radiant sphere,
Doomed to resign the homage of a world,
For Pity's deepest sigh, and saddest tear?
Oh! hast thou watch'd the awful wreck of mind,
That weareth still a glory in decay?
Seen all that dazzles and delights mankind—
Thought, science, genius, to the storm a prey,
And o'er the blasted tree, the withered ground,
Despair's wild nightshade spread, and darkly flourish round?

"So may'st thou gaze, in sad and awe-struck thought,
On the deep fall of that yet lovely clime;
Such thore the ruin Time and Fate have wrought,
So changed the bright, the splendid, the sublime!
There the proud monuments of Valour's name,
The mighty works Ambition piled on high,
The rich remains by Art bequeath'd to Fame—
Grace, beauty, grandeur, strength, and symmetry,
Blend in decay; while all that yet is fair
Seems only spared to tell how much hath perish'd there!

"There, while around lie mingling in the dust,
The column's graceful shaft, with weeds o'ergrown,
The mouldering torso, the forgotton bust,
The warrior's urn, the altar's mossy stone;
Amidst the loneliness of shattered fanes,
Still matchless monuments of other years,
O'er cypress groves, or solitary plains,
Its eastern form the minaret proudly rears,
As on some captive city's ruin'd wall
The victor's banner waves, exulting o'er its fall." (P. 15, 16.)

The capture of Byzantium by the Turks, which opened the way for the subjugation of the whole conntry, is described with considerable point; and is followed by an animated apostrophe to the ancient heroes and demi-gods of the classic ages, whose tombs are now mouldered and forgotten, or remain only as a reproach to a degenerate race, unworthy of such ancestors. Yet still the physical features of the conntry survive, and inspire the homage of liberty:

"There, in rude grandeur, daringly ascends
Stern Pindus, rearing many a pine-clad height;
He with the clouds his bleak dominion blends,
Frowning o'er vales, in woodland verdure bright.
Wild and august in consecrated pride,
There through the deep-blue heaven Olympus towers,
Girdled with mists, light-floating as to hide
The rock-built place of immortal powers;
Where, far on high the sunbeam finds repose,
Amidst th' eternal pomp of forests & of snows.

"Those savage cliffs and solitudes might seem
The chosen haunts where Freedom's foot would roam;
She loves to dwell by glen and torrent-stream,
And make the rocky fastnesses her home.
And in the rushing of the mountain-flood,
In the wild eagle's solitary cry,
In sweeping winds that peal through cave and wood,
There is a voice of stern sublimity,
That swells her spirit to a loftier mood
Of solemn joy severe, of power, of fortitude."
(P. 24, 25.)

Thus about to depart for ever from her favourite land, Liberty still lingered for a short time longer, on "Suli's frowning rocks," where a romantic mountain war, accompanied with all those scenes of interest and terror which usually characterize that species of contest, continued to be waged. Even women fought with enthsuiasm in defence of their craggy citadels, and Holland relates, as an authentic story, that "a group of them assembled on one of the precipices adjoining the modern seraglio, and threw their infants into the chasm below, that they might not become the slaves of the enemy." Our author, in describing such scenes, delight to indulges in the feelings excited by contrasting the present with the past, and the past with the present. The whole of the succeeding description of Sparta is in this style; its once proud monuments and temples are contrasted with its remaining ruins; of which, instead of "a giant-wreck," scarcely sufficient survives to add dignity to its fall.

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—ts once stern and haughty sons, who, stamped in one rough and colossal mould, exhibited little of the moral varieties which diversify more polished nations, appear with new advantages beside that "second race," who arose "when glory's noon went by," and who tamely drank that bitter cup of slavery, which their forefathers would have perished rather than have tasted. The heavens shine with their ancient splendour, the various plants and flowers of the classic age survive indigenous to the spot; but man, and almost all his boasted works, have perished; and Lacedemon, once the pride of Greece and of the world, is now no more.

"Home of Leonidas! thy halls are low,
From their cold altars have thy Lares fled,
O'er thee unmark'd the sun-beams fade or glow,
And wild flowers wave, unbent by human tread;
And midst thy silence, as the grave's profound,
A voice, a step would seem as some unearthly sound." (P. 29.)

Alluding to the celebrated reeds of antiquity, which still continue to adorn the banks of the Eurotas, and to the rose-laurels, which still bloom over the grave of Sparta, our author deduces the same affecting inference to which we have just adverted. The idea conveyed in the last line of the stanza is inexpressibly touching.

"Oh! thus it is with man—a tree, a flower,
While nations perish, still renews its race,
And o'er the fallen records of his power
Spreads in wild pomp, or smiles in fairy grace.
The laurel shoots when those have past away
Once rivals for its crown, the brave, the free;
The rose is flourishing o'er beauty's clay,
The myrtle blows when love hath ceased to be;
Green waves the bay when song and bard are fled,
And all that round us blooms, is blooming o'r the dead." (P. 30.)

We shall give but one or two short extracts more before we conclude. It requires, indeed, but a few lines "to tell the tale of ages:" we have said all, when we saw that the mosque and the minaret have usurped the place of antique grandeur and beauty, and that the despotism of an ignorant and rapacious government has called every generous feeling into a death-like inaction. We therefore pass by several of the cities and states alluded to by our author:

"But thou, fair Attica! whose rocky bound
All art and nature's richest gifts enshrined,
Thou little sphere, whose soul-illumined round
Concentrated each sunbeam of the mind;
Who, as the summit of some Alpine height
Glows earliest, latest, with the blush of day,
Didst first imbibe the splendours of the light,
And smile the longest in its lingering ray;
Oh! let us gaze on thee, and fondly deem
The past awhile restored, the present but a dream.

"Let Fancy's vivid hues awhile prevail,
Wake at her call—be all thou wert once more!
Hark, hymns of triumph swell on every gale!
Lo, bright processions move along thy shore!
Again thy temples, 'midst the olive-shade,
Lovely in chaste simplicity arise;
And graceful monuments, in grove and glade,
Catch the warm tints of thy resplendent skies;
And sculptured forms, of high and heavenly mien,
In their calm beauty smile, around the sun-bright scene.

"Again renew'd by thought's creative spells,
In all her pomp thy city, Theseus! towers:
Within, around, the light of glory dwells
On art's fair fabrics, wisdom's holy bowers.
There marble fanes in finish'd grace ascend,
The pencil's world of life and beauty glows;
Shrines, pillars, porticoes, in grandeur blend,
Rich with the trophies of barbaric foes;
And groves of platane wave, in verdant pride,
The sage's blest retreats, by calm Ilissus' tide.
(P. 36, 37.)

The effect of a Grecian sky upon the fine architecture of the Parthenon is most expressively described; though we must just remark in passing, that to use the term "sanctity," or others of kindred import, as our author does more than once, in reference to a heathen temple, is unbecoming a Christian poet; and indeed, throughout every description of Greek or Roman scenery, a religious care should be observed not to suffer the sublime or picturesque circumstances connected with Pagan worship to convey a feeling derogatory to the honor of "the great and only Potentate." The mode in which the original writers speak of their fabled deities is no guide or apology for those who seriously believe that the whole system, picturesque as it was, and associated as it may be in the mind of every scholar with images of beauty, was still injurious and degrading to man, and at war with the internal Majesty of heaven. We could wish that both at school, at college, and in the lecture-room of the artist, the Christian tyro were more emphatically taught, that though a classical thesis demands clasical illusion and imagery, he is by no means to compromise those higher principles which render heathenism, under all its forms, a subject of the deepest commiseration. The man of taste may glow with the utmost ardour of classical emotion, without attaching, either in thought or expression, the remotest idea of toleration to the classical system. The thing, especially in a youthful or ill balanced mind, is difficult, but it is not impossible; and indeed, were there no mode of enjoying Greek and Roman ideas and allusions, without adopting in some measure the feelings in which they originated, we must, as consistent Christians, banish from our schools and libraries the whole treasury of academic lore, and never venture again to cast our eyes upon the exquisite forms of an antique statue. Our reprehensions, therefore, apply only to those persons who suffer their taste to be so much at variance with their professed system of religion that they are *almost glad* that heathen temples were built, and heathen deities invented, merely because, by means of them, a little gratification has accrued to the lovers of architecture and design. But we are wandering from our poet, whose description of the effect of the pure light which falls on the Parthenon, we were about to extract.

"Fair Parthenon! thy Doric pillars rise
In simple dignity, thy marble's hue
Unsullied shines, relieved by brilliant skies,
That round thee spread their deep ethereal blue;
And art o'er all thy light proportions throws
The harmony of grace, the beauty of repose.
"And lovely o'er thee sleeps the sunny glow,
When morn and eve in tranquil splendour reign,
And on thy sculptures, as they smile, bestow
Hues that the pencil emulates in vain.
Then the fair forms by Phidias wrought, unfold
Each latent grace, developing in light,
Catch from soft clouds of purple and of gold,
Each tint that passes, tremulously bright;
And seem indeed whate'er devotion deems,
While so suffused with heaven, so mingling with its beams." (P. 38.)

(To be Continued in our next.)